

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.  
Charles W. Knapp, President and General Manager.  
George L. Allen, Vice President.  
W. B. Carr, Secretary.  
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.  
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.  
By Mail in Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$6.00  
Six months.....3.00  
Three months.....1.50  
Any three days, except Sunday—one year.....3.00  
Sunday, with Magazine.....1.25  
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.25  
Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIERS ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
Per week, daily only.....6 cents  
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.  
Published Monday and Thursday—One year.....\$1.00  
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Rejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.  
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent  
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....3 cents  
Thirty pages.....5 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Counting-Room.....Main 348  
Editorial Reception-Room.....Park 156

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1902.  
Vol. 95.....No. 179

CIRCULATION DURING NOVEMBER.  
W. B. Carr, Business Manager of the St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

| Date                | Copies  | Date                 | Copies  |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| 1.....              | 118,870 | 16.....(Sunday)..... | 119,460 |
| 2.....(Sunday)..... | 120,190 | 17.....              | 116,730 |
| 3.....              | 116,830 | 18.....              | 116,830 |
| 4.....              | 116,250 | 19.....              | 117,410 |
| 5.....              | 118,170 | 20.....              | 115,390 |
| 6.....              | 119,010 | 21.....              | 115,640 |
| 7.....              | 117,230 | 22.....              | 117,590 |
| 8.....              | 118,480 | 23.....(Sunday)..... | 119,360 |
| 9.....(Sunday)..... | 119,210 | 24.....              | 115,290 |
| 10.....             | 116,470 | 25.....              | 115,470 |
| 11.....             | 116,420 | 26.....              | 118,420 |
| 12.....             | 117,290 | 27.....              | 114,970 |
| 13.....             | 115,570 | 28.....              | 115,290 |
| 14.....             | 115,700 | 29.....              | 116,340 |
| 15.....             | 118,350 | 30.....(Sunday)..... | 119,900 |

Total for the month.....3,544,830  
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....92,634

Net number distributed.....3,452,196  
Average daily distribution.....115,073

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of November was 6.7 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of November, 1902.

J. F. FARISH,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

DUTY OF ST. LOUIS MEMBERS.

St. Louis will ask many things of the next General Assembly. The business men of the city are suffering from a lack of insurance facilities. Changes in the election law are under discussion. Municipal revenues are suffering from the present manner of taxation. Appropriations for certain eleemosynary institutions will be requested.

These and other necessities will be brought before the General Assembly. All of them are of importance to the commercial and moral welfare of the people. Some of the statutes which are desired would affect other parts of the State, though in a less measure.

In the past the city has suffered because of the attitude of the members sent from the municipal districts. Most of them have been Republicans. They have been out of harmony with the organization of both branches of the Assembly. Usually they have been controlled by the lobby. Within the past few years they have been tools of the Ziegenhain machine, an influence which has never had friends out in the country.

This year eleven Representatives and five Senators have been elected by the Democrats from St. Louis. They will work with the majority in the House and Senate. If they conduct themselves sensibly they will be an influence second to none in the Assembly.

It is necessary for all of these legislators to think and act upon the opportunity which is presented to them. They can discharge an obligation to the city in a manner which will be in striking comparison with the accomplishments of their predecessors. Formerly only four or five Democrats from St. Louis were in Jefferson City. The number is increased in power and efficiency. Let them remember the good which they can do and not fail to use their best efforts.

AMENDING HIS REPUTATION.

Modern experience is rapidly overturning many old beliefs and suppositions, among them that concerning the utter worthlessness of the "rich man's son."

This unfortunate youth, through no fault of his own but rather through the carelessness of a parent who cursed him with wealth, was long maligned and held up to scorn. A disposition to judge a class by a few examples was perhaps responsible for the popular belief. When some wealthy self-made man's son evinced a taste for squandering his substance he attracted more attention than another youth, just as preachers' sons, when they depart from the narrow way, draw upon themselves the sharp contrast of righteous fathers.

One prodigal in a minister's family, though he have nine righteous brothers, was enough to satisfy the popular rage. So with the rich man's son. The nine righteous or the nine industrious and competent brothers counted for nothing.

Recently, however, the sons of wealth have been conspicuous for worth. The tide has somewhat turned in their favor. We have seen generations of Morgans, Vanderbilts and Astors and of a thousand lesser names rebut the presumption of general no-accountness and profligacy. For every rich reprobate to-day one can name a dozen fellows who, against the temptations of inherited wealth, are doing something in the world.

St. Louis furnishes examples. It is difficult to find conspicuous exponents of worthlessness among the younger generation. As a class they are rapidly pushing their way to their fathers' places in the commercial and social world, and largely by their own efforts.

Money is powerful, but character and individuality are more so. The rich man's son finds opportunities more easily than another; but, if he lacks industry and force, opportunity means nothing. Wealth cannot supply character, and character is the standard by which men, rich or poor, are equally judged. Wealth inherited tends to destroy ambition; therefore, when the youthful possessor does succeed, despite

handicaps, he is entitled to full credit. Possibly he deserves more than another man who is goaded by necessity alone, and has less incentive to self-indulgence.

One free-born American citizen is as good as another, and it is gratifying to observe that the rich man's son is removing some of the stigma formerly suffered; that he is proving his character and vindicating his father's enduring blood; and, what is more important, that he is demonstrating his fitness for the great and increasing responsibilities of wealth.

BOODLE.

Boodle as a topic has for a long time attracted the interest and curiosity of the American. Not only the St. Louis public, but the entire country has riveted attention upon the series of prosecutions at our Four Courts, now twelve months in progress and as yet but fairly launched.

Such things as coal strikes, wars of conquest, revolutions and international difficulties have failed to divert attention from these prosecutions and the striking illustration of municipal reform presented to the nation.

It is reasonable to predict that for the next two years our boodle campaign will retain its place as a foremost topic in the public mind. Fourteen convictions have been obtained thus far, only one of which has been reviewed by the Supreme Court. In this instance the Supreme Court practically sustained the contentions of the prosecution, but reversed and remanded the case upon technical points in the record. A majority of the cases have yet to be tried by jury, and the whole will doubtless then pass before the higher court, whose decisions will be received with scarce less interest than the results of the jury trials.

The subject, striking home as it does everywhere, has aroused the nation to alertness and something of apprehension. Self-examination has been the result. Cities have asked themselves the question: How far shall municipal corruption be tolerated? Public opinion has been strengthened nearly to a point of resolution. When firm resolve shall have implanted itself, then may the world expect widespread consequences of St. Louis's initiative and example.

New York's Tweed revelations occasioned but a measure of general alarm at home conditions. Few were the tangible results in other cities. They saw only the mote in New York's eye. Then, corruption in cities had not been accepted as a world fact. Since Tweed days many other municipalities have disclosed a like, if less, state of misrule and dishonesty, but these have been almost ignored, overshadowed by the recollection of the historic Tweed days.

Within the past quarter century the general topic of municipal government and its attendant evils has steadily grown in interest, and has commanded the thought of America's best minds. Statesmen and publicists, men of national repute and authors of renown have dealt with the topic in profuse volumes. It has been the conscientious effort of journalism systematically to educate the public mind to a realization of fundamental evils and to an understanding of civic responsibilities; and that all these efforts have not been wasted is proven by the universal interest manifested in St. Louis's tangible lessons.

The seeds of reform which have been sown so widely these many years must sooner or later bring forth a full result. No people vitally concerned with questions of welfare will long endure grave, foreboding evils, clearly perceived and understood.

Cities can no longer plead ignorance of the causes of misrule and its attendant mischiefs. In the simplest last analysis those causes are the absence in the individual of a sense of personal, civic responsibility.

That sense has been somewhat awakened by the glaring spectacle held aloft to the country by this city. Fixed resolve and conscientious assumption of individual duty must redound to civic betterment throughout the land.

More trivial curiosity in the sensational features of St. Louis's civic lesson will not produce benefit, nor will spasmodic alarm of cities; but studious, profound introspection will be a far step toward lasting improvement.

AGE OF SEA DUELS.

War has transferred its scene of action from the land to ocean highways and byways. Combats on firm soil between powerful armies have given way to duels at sea between cannon and armored monsters. Strife of the future may be determined largely by vessels of war in the open, with the endless sky above and the interminable seascape all around.

Minus a great navy, no country can lay claim to military power, or hope to maintain a respectable position in the contest among nations. Sooner or later the need of adequate sea strength will be felt. Superior Governments realize the ascendancy importance of naval power in all international affairs, and they are rivaling each other in equipping fleets. Sea-going forts are the order of the time, having been made necessary by modern conditions. Even France, still more Germany, is looking to its navy rather than to its army.

Dewey's fleet in Caribbean waters is heralded as the strongest and most imposing that the United States ever has assembled. No doubt it is. No doubt it represents the maritime power of this country in a remarkable manner and would be equal to any combination of forces now near the scene.

Nevertheless it could not match the fleet that two or three European nations could, in a month, send against it. Dewey's fleet might surpass in quality and efficiency, but it could not hold out against a fleet decidedly superior in number of vessels and in fighting strength.

The Anglo-German-Italian alliance vitalizes recommendations for a larger navy. The coast cities would be practically defenseless in time of war, even with the navy that this country now has developed. Attack from the sea evidently is the only danger against which we have to guard, as no European Power or alliance could risk fighting on land on this continent. Nor could this country carry on a fight on European territory. With a larger and stronger navy the United States would be in safer position. A larger navy would be an assurance of peace.

OPINIONS DIFFER AS TO JUVENILE COURT.

Strong difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of making the Juvenile Court a branch of the Circuit Court. The proposed bill which is much discussed by lawyers and legislators contemplates giving the Circuit Court jurisdiction over juvenile "delinquents." Sponsors for the bill, as drafted, declare that the work of a juvenile court is of great importance to the State, and that the court selected to perform it should be a court of record, of general and original jurisdiction, and equal in dignity with any court in the State.

Unquestionably our Circuit Court, as it stands, with nine Judges, has all the business that it can properly manage. No additional functions should be thrust upon it to impair its present usefulness and in no event should the Juvenile Court work be added unless the number of Judges is increased.

A Juvenile Court should possess dignity and authority. Chicago's court is a branch of the Circuit Court. The combination has been satisfactory and the work, thus far, has not proven onerous to the Judges, though it must be borne in mind that Chicago has fifteen Circuit Judges. New York's Juvenile Court, on the other hand, is distinct, independent and in no way associated with the Circuit Court;

it possesses requisite dignity, authority and efficiency. On principle it would not seem necessary to the court's dignity and authority that it be connected with the Circuit Court.

It is urged that an independent court would be an unwise concentration of judicial power, that it might be subjected to the play of improper influences, that Judges of the highest character could not be obtained for it and that the judgeship would be a bone of contention or a sop for political elements. These reasons, of a practical nature, seem to be the strongest urged against a separate tribunal. They are by no means conclusive. The Circuit Court, especially in the city, is the most valuable instrument of justice. Its sole province is to administer justice. It is in constant requisition to regulate the common affairs of life and its possession of the highest respect is essential to its efficiency.

The quasi benevolent or philanthropic work necessary to the proper administration of the proposed Juvenile Court law was never intended for the Circuit Court. The work is not of the character of Circuit Court work. A somewhat broader latitude would be required for its performance. As between the Circuit Court and the Probate Court indeed the latter would be more fit, were it determined necessary to combine the Juvenile Court with another, though as a practical matter the Probate Court could not well suffer an extension of its jurisdiction.

An ungoverned tendency to thrust upon the Circuit Court objectionable functions or a great diversity of functions must inevitably result in lowering its standard and impairing the respect necessary to its thorough effectiveness.

It may be answered to the contention that a separate tribunal should not be established for the reasons mentioned, that a bad Judge is no reflection upon the law creating the court; nor on the other hand are the character and fidelity of Circuit Judges sufficient reason for extending their already wide jurisdiction and relegating to their administration subjects foreign to their powers. The dignity of an office must be measured by its jurisdiction and authority, not by the character of its incumbent. Men of character and repute may be obtained for the Juvenile Court; while, as for the Circuit Court, had men have been known to find their way even to its benches.

Minister Herbert B. Bowen is a son of the late Henry C. Bowen, who was for many years publisher of the New York Independent. President Harrison appointed young Bowen Consul at Barcelona. There he remained as Consul General during the Cleveland administration, and in 1890 President McKinley made him Minister to Persia, and later to Venezuela. Mr. Bowen's progress in the diplomatic service is ample proof of his ability, aside from his highly creditable management of the extremely delicate Venezuelan situation. Hard sense soon trains for diplomacy. Native shrewdness and a level head are the conspicuous characteristics of a good American diplomat.

A few nights ago the president of a New Jersey trolley line missed the steam cars to New York, and was compelled to ride from Passaic to New York on his own line in a stovecar car where a freezing temperature prevailed. Promptly on arriving he gave orders that his cars be heated forthwith. Nothing moves a man to duty like a taste of his own medicine. Trolley presidents should be required to ride over their own lines every day; restaurant keepers to dine at their own places; tailors to wear their own clothes; cobblers their own shoes. These propositions are but corollaries to the golden rule.

Congressman Crumpacker suggests a law for Indiana fixing an arbitrary fine of ten thousand dollars upon any county within which a lynching occurs. No fault can be found with the suggestion. Doubtless everybody in Indiana would favor penalizing lawlessness. In their calmer moods people are law-abiding. Still a lynching party, in the white heat of an angered purpose, would not stop to consider the cost to the county. Lynching will be abolished by education, not by fines.

RECENT COMMENT.

Testing Flow of Underground River.

The Government geological survey is now measuring the rate of the underflow of the Arkansas River in Western Kansas flows for a distance underground, and the corps has used an electrical device to find the velocity of the subterranean current. A row of wells is driven across the channel at regular intervals. An electrolyte is sunk in one of the upper wells and allowed to dissolve. As the solution passes down to the other wells a needle of an electrical instrument is deflected. Thus it is shown that the Arkansas flows two and one-half feet a day underground. The time may come when the Government survey will investigate that dream river of Coleridge, who sang:

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan  
A stately pleasure dome decree,  
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran  
Through caverns measureless to man  
Down to a sunless sea.

Political Lesson.

"That, my son, is the doctrine of laissez-faire."  
"But is it not a reasonable doctrine, father?"  
"Theoretically, Government is a practical matter."  
"And the doctrine of laissez-faire is not practical?"  
"Far from it. Let us take an instance. Free trade is laissez-faire. But with free trade, there would be no tariff barriers, and with no tariff barriers, what would become of the Republican party, and constructive statesmanship, and the national honor, and destiny? Graft is the vital element in politics, my son, and there is no graft in laissez-faire. It is only as the law meddles in business, or threatens to meddle, that campaign funds are possible, and without campaign funds the triumph of righteous principles is at best problematical."

Talking Through the Body.

To talk through a human body—or a row of human bodies, for the matter of that—is one of the wildest of the electrical feats. If a telephone wire be severed and the two ends be held by a person, one in each hand, but far apart, it is quite possible for two individuals to carry on a conversation through the body of a medium as readily and as distinctly as if the line had been properly connected.

What a Billion Means.

A billion minutes have passed since Christ was born. I do not know just when the billionth minute was passed, but it was during the year. And this item gives one a fair idea of a billion. For instance, if the great Steel Trust was to divide the dollars it stands for there would be a dollar and a half to squander during every minute of the Christian era. It makes the head swim to contemplate such figures.

Consoling, Anyhow.

And now the doctors are spelling it all by explaining that the germ of laziness which they have discovered causes only a particular kind of laziness and not the ordinary, everyday kind, such as affects all of us. But then it is the privilege of the lazy man always to believe that he has the real thing and is not to blame for not liking work.

A Bad Name.

Indianapolis News.  
A Berlin dispatch says that Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft, with \$125,000 capital, and the Union Electricitaets Gesellschaft, with \$5,000,000 capital, have combined the worst American trust has as a bad name as this.

Reversed.

Mrs. Beacon: "In the good old days, it was plain living and high thinking."  
Mrs. Lennox: "Now, thank heaven, it is high living and no thinking."

MISS LILY LAMBERT'S COTILLON  
AMONG PRETTY XMAS EVENTS

MISS AGNES DELAFIELD.  
Whose Christmas tea was one of yesterday's pleasant events.

MISS LILY LAMBERT.  
Who gave a cotillon last night at Mahler's.

Miss Lily Lambert, chaperoned by her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lambert, gave a small but thoroughly successful cotillon last night at Mahler's for her guest, Miss Ruth Lamson of Chicago, and for several of her girl friends who are home for the holidays. Miss Janet Morton assisted in receiving. The ballroom was trimmed in Christmas greens, and the supper-room below done in red polonaise, holly and green.

Miss Lambert wore a pale blue chiffon dress. Miss Morton a white chiffon, and Miss Lamson a fine white Brussels net. The cotillon was led by Eugene Pettus and Oliver Richards, and twenty figures were danced, the favors being pretty trifles of tissue paper and ribbons.

Only girls who have not yet made their debut were invited, but the men, who outnumbered the girls by large numbers, were recruited from the most popular West End ranks. The guests included:

Frances Wickham, Florence Street, Edith Oliver, Mildred Stickney, Ethel Gamble, Edith O'Neill, Louise Little, Ethel Edgar.

Arthur Stickney, Stewart Stickney, Hamilton Gamble, Clyde Erickson, Bert Filley, Harry Potter, Edward Mallinckrodt, Carl Langenberg, Ralph Simpkins, John Gamble, Charles Moore.

YALE GLEE CLUB CONCERT.

The Yale Glee Club concert next Monday evening, December 29, at the Odeon, promises to be one of the very large and fashionable music events of the winter. Already the entire list of boxes has been disposed of, the inclosure to be occupied that night by parties of prominent West End people, and the sale of jacket and balcony seats has been no less satisfactory. The Tracy ball at Mahler's, which is to follow the concert, will bring many girls, at least, to the Odeon in handsome light costumes, and the house is sure to present a gala appearance.

The glee club members will arrive in their private cars on Sunday morning, and will be immediately taken charge of by the Messrs. George Simmons, manager of the club, and Perry and David R. Francis, who will accompany them, and who will be hosts on an expedition to the World's Fair site, followed by a luncheon.

On Monday morning Mrs. George Kimball, grandmother of George Kimball, a member of the club, will give a cotillon at her handsome home in Washington terrace, and that same afternoon Mrs. George D. Reynolds, of New York, will be the hostess of the club, will entertain with a large tea. The festivities, given strictly for the club, will conclude Monday night with a smoker, given by the Yale Alumni at the St. Louis Club, after which the club will depart for the West.

RECEPTION FOR MISS RENARD.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Renard received yesterday afternoon at their home, No. 463 Westminster place, for their daughter, Miss Renard, who made her first appearance in society on this occasion. Miss Renard, daughter of James Renard, a member of the club, will give a cotillon at her handsome home in Washington terrace, and that same afternoon Mrs. George D. Reynolds, of New York, will be the hostess of the club, will entertain with a large tea. The festivities, given strictly for the club, will conclude Monday night with a smoker, given by the Yale Alumni at the St. Louis Club, after which the club will depart for the West.

MISS DELAFIELD ENTERTAIN.

The Misses Agnes and Edna Delafield entertained with a Christmas tea yesterday afternoon, a large throng of men and girls calling at 4 o'clock at the Delafield residence, No. 528 Westminster place.

The house was decked in holly and greens, with scarlet polonaise, and the usual Christmas dainties in the way of ekglogg and spiced cakes were served.

The Misses Delafield invited, to assist them in entertaining, Miss Sproule, Miss Josephine Cobb, Miss Irene Crouch, Miss Edna Renard, Miss Martha Hutchinson and Miss Susan Thomson.

Among those invited were:

Sublett, Jessie Wright, Newman, Lucille Howard, Martin.

MISS DELAFIELD ENTERTAIN.

The Misses Agnes and Edna Delafield entertained with a Christmas tea yesterday afternoon, a large throng of men and girls calling at 4 o'clock at the Delafield residence, No. 528 Westminster place.

The house was decked in holly and greens, with scarlet polonaise, and the usual Christmas dainties in the way of ekglogg and spiced cakes were served.

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Among those invited were:

ROOSEVELT FAMILY  
HAS HAPPY CHRISTMAS

President Does Not Go Near His  
Offices During Day, but Remains  
With Children.

HELPS OPEN THEIR PACKAGES.

Horseback Ride and After Dinner  
Call Complete the Day for the  
Chief Executive—Dinner  
in the Evening.

The Republic Bureau,  
14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The President did not go to the offices during the day. He saw Secretary Hay in the parlors of the White House and went over the Venezuelan-European situation with him there for a few minutes, just before leaving to take his ride. The President's offices were deserted, so far as callers were concerned.

Several friends of the President and his wife called at the White House to bestow the greetings of the season. Among these were some of the Cabinet officers. Christmas packages arrived at the building all through the day, and were sent upstairs to Mrs. Roosevelt, who distributed them to the persons to whom they were sent.

The President and his wife found the usual parental pleasures in seeing that their children were the recipients of such articles as they desired for the Christmas season. There was no Christmas tree, but there were numerous presents exchanged in the library. The packages containing the presents were opened with much pleasurable anticipation on the part of all present.

During the day the family visited at the state dinner given at the White House. Among the guests were the following:

Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. John Lodge, Captain and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. John Elliott of New York, Mrs. Charles Henry Davis, Miss Davis, the Messrs. Adams, and Mr. Robert Ferguson, who will be the guest of the President during the week.

The President intends to have plenty of pleasure from now until New Year's, by which time he will have to begin to keep regular office hours and listen to the desires and importunities of all sorts of people. Until then, he purposes to get out often for his favorite outdoor exercise of horseback riding, and will be in the saddle a good many hours each day. Whether the weather is dry or not, it matters little to him.

He will also do some walking. The President's plan for horseback rides is not to mount his horse in the city. He takes a carriage, usually an open one, drawn by a single horse, and drives through the city to an appointed place. There he finds his horse and meets friends who are going with him.

He likes company when riding. General Leonard Wood is one of his friends most often with him. Senator Lodge is another.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The most highly prized of the presents which Mrs. Roosevelt gave to-day was a gold purse of superb workmanship, with diamonds and sapphires, which was given to her by the ladies of the President's Cabinet.

The utmost secrecy was observed in guarding the nature of the gift which the ladies were to give the wife of the President. It is inscribed "Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt" on the outside, and inside is the inscription: "From the ladies of the Cabinet, December 25, 1902."

Mrs. Hay selected the gift while visiting New York recently.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Danville, Ill., Dec. 25.—The Kellyville Coal Company has purchased the Nimrod Coal Company mines, six miles south of Danville, for \$200,000. This will make the Kellyville Coal Company the biggest corporation of its kind in the State.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

From The Republic, Dec. 27, 1877.  
Achilles Smith, 85 years old, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served with General Jackson in the Seminole and Creek wars, came up from Jefferson County to draw his pension. In 1817 Mr. Smith married Miss Patience Sappington of St. Louis County. She was an aunt of Judge J. H. Long.